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09/736,069	12/13/2000	Doreen Yining Cheng	US 000045	7727

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Corporate Patent Counsel  
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EXAMINER
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PATEL, ASHOKKUMAR B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2154

DATE MAILED: 09/09/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/736,069

Applicant(s)

CHENG, DOREEN YINING

Examiner

Ashok B. Patel

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 June 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4,8 and 11-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4,8 and 11-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1, 4, 8, and 11-15 are subject to examination.

***Response to Arguments***

***Specification***

2. Claims 1 and 11 are objected to because of the following informalities:  
  
Appropriate correction is required.
  - a. Examiner has noticed that claim 11 is shown as being "currently amended" but it is found to be as "original" and not amended.
  - b. Claim 1 incorporates the word "proved" which needs to be replaced by "provide" as the applicant has stated that claim 1 has been amended to include the subject matter of dependent claims 2, 3, 6 and 7.
3. Applicant's arguments filed June 30, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for the following reasons:
  - a. Applicant's remarks that claim 13 have been amended to recite the element "selectively translate...without translation." Examiner has noticed that claim 13 does not recite "selective translation."
  - b. In response to Applicant's argument that "As noted above, Eytchison discloses a system that translates every message transmitted from one network to the other. Eytchison does not disclose or suggest "to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web browser and the first network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web browser and the first network without translation," as is claimed. Saito teaches that when there are IP devices

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on the non-IP network, access to the IP devices may be obtained by knowing a global address of the IP devices. However, this is a specific configuration taught by Saito that Saito depends upon to not perform normally required translation from one network to another. This specific teaching is not appropriate when there are only non-IP devices on the non-IP network. Accordingly, one skilled in the art would not look to Saito to teach or suggest selective translation when transferring messages from one network to another as Saito fails to teach selective translation of messages when the non-p network does not include IP devices.", the reference Eytchison teaches a bridge (Fig. 6, element 506) that is configured to facilitate communications between a first network of Non-IP compatible entities (Fig. 6, HAVi Network) and a second network of IP-compatible entities (Fig. 6, VHN network that uses internet protocols, page 4 and 5, [0051]) comprising: a Non-IP (Fig. 6, HAVi Network) to IP interface (Fig. 6, element 600) that is configured to facilitate communications between an application entity on the first network and a Web server on the second network, (Fig., 6, element 616) and, an IP to Non-IP interface (Fig. 6, element 602 ) that is configured to facilitate communications between a Web browser on the second network and a Non-IP device entity on the first network. (page 6, [0066]) with translation capabilities as Applicant has stated, and the reference Saito teaches the IP devices located in the non-IP network. (Fig. 7, elements 210 and 211).

The reference also teaches that these devices can have their own global

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IP addresses and as such the routing mechanism in the form of routing table is provided such that the communications to these devices coming from IP network is not translated because it does not need to be translated. (col. 19, lines 6-26). Thereby, the reference teaches to configure the interface to selectively translate a set of communications, *for the devices which do not have their own global IP addresses*, between the Web server and the first network, and to pass a second set of communications, *for the devices which do have their own global IP addresses*, between the Web server and the first network without translation. This ability of Saito explicitly suggests to the one having ordinary skill in the art a methodology of "selective translation" for the networks communicating and wherein the networks incorporate the IP as well as non-IP devices.

c. In response to Applicant's arguments that "Furthermore, even if the teachings of Eytchison and Saito can be combined, as suggested by the examiner, the combined device would not include all the elements of the present invention. The device of Eytchison teaches translation of all the communications between networks and includes no discussion or teaching to include mapping or identification of devices that do not require translation or to distinguish IP and non-IP devices. Accordingly, the combined device would not render obvious the present invention because the combined device would not include all the elements of the present invention.", as indicated in the previous office action, the reference Saito

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teaches "that these devices can have their own global IP addresses and as such the routing mechanism in the form of routing table (mapping table) is provided such that the communications to these devices coming from IP network is not translated because it does not need to be translated. (col. 19, lines 6-26).

d. Thus, as stated above, based on the teachings of both references as reasoned, they do provide motivation, knowledge that is necessary for one having ordinary skill in the art, and provides reasonable expectations of success for combining them.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 4, 8, 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eytchison (US Pub. No. US 2001/0047431) in view Saito et al. (hereinafter Saito) (US 6, 523, 696).

**Referring to claim 1 and 4,**

The reference Eytchison teaches a bridge (Fig. 6, element 506) that is configured to facilitate communications between a first network of Non-IP compatible entities (Fig. 6, HAVi Network) and a second network of IP-compatible entities (Fig. 6,

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VHN network that uses internet protocols, page 4 and 5, [0051]) comprising: a Non-IP (Fig. 6, HAVi Network) to IP interface (Fig. 6, element 600) that is configured to facilitate communications between an application entity on the first network and a Web server on the second network, (Fig., 6, element 616) . (The reference also teaches this interface contains IP web client which supports TCP/IP and web protocols. (page 6, [0066])(an IP Web client that is operably coupled to the second network). The interface also contains web server that is able to send HTML pages to VHN process, (page 6, [0066]) and interacts with HAVi-VHN DCM as shown in Fig.6, page 6, [0063]) (a Non-IP Web proxy that is operably coupled to the IP Web client and the first network, and is configured to make the IP Web client compliant with middleware that is associated with the Non-IP network; and). (the Non-IP Web proxy is configured to facilitate communications between the web server and a Non-IP service). The reference also teaches the interface containing modified web browser that is able to receive HTML pages and translate then into HAVi messages. (page 6, [0066])(a Non-IP Web proxy client that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web proxy and the first network, and is configured to allow the application entity to access the Web server.) The reference Eytchison also teaches an IP to Non-IP interface (Fig. 6, element 602) that is configured to facilitate communications between a Web browser on the second network and a Non-IP device entity on the first network. (page 6, [0066]). The reference Eytchison fails to specifically teach the bridge wherein an IP Web client to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web server and the first network, and to pass a second set of

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communications between the Web server and the first network without translation, an Non-IP Web server to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web browser and the first network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web browser and the first network without translation, and a Web service executor that is operably coupled to the Non-IP web server and to the first network, and is configured to provide access to the Non-IP device entity, and a Web page generator that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web Server and to the first network, and is configured to generate web pages for presentation to the Web browser; and a translation manager that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web server, the Web service executor, and the Web page generator, and is configured to provide service-to-user-interface and message-to-methods translation services. The reference Saito teaches the IP devices located in the non-IP network. (Fig. 7, elements 210 and 211). The reference also teaches that these devices can have their own global IP addresses and as such the routing mechanism in the form of routing table is provided such that the communications to these devices coming from IP network is not translated because it does not need to be translated. (col. 19, lines 6-26). Thereby, the reference teaches to configure the interface to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web server (browser) and the first network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web server (browser) and the first network without translation. The reference Saito teaches the interface (Fig. 44, element 2201) AV connection device 2201 between the first network in a form of the home network 2010 (non-IP network) having the



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private IP address space and the second network in a form of Internet 2101 having the global IP address space (IP network). (col. 47, lines 57-63). The reference teaches the elements 2202 (Fig. 44, IP processing unit) and 2205 (Fig. 44, internet I/F) which forms an interface to the Non-IP network (col. 42, lines 39-55). (a Non-IP Web server that is operably coupled to the second network, and is configured to appear as an Internet server to the Web browser;). The reference also teaches the proxy processing unit 2203 in Fig. 2 which detects and collects the services within the home network 2010 as described in col. 42, lines 39-55) (a Web service executor that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web server and to the first network, and is configured to provide access to the Non-IP device entity;). The reference also teaches home page processing unit 2204 in Fig. 44, a home page processing unit 2204 for creating home pages for the devices/services on the home network 2010 that enables remote control of the devices/services from Internet 2101 side, and delivering the home pages in response to requests. (col. 42, lines 39-55). (a Web page generator that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web server and to the first network, and is configured to generate web pages for presentation to the Web browser; and). The reference also teaches NAT processing unit translation service between the global IP address (IP network) and the private IP address (non-IP network) (col. 42, lines 56-67 and col. 43, lines 1-12). a translation manager that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web server, the Web service executor, and the Web page generator, and is configured to provide service-to-user interface and message-to-methods translation services.) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one

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having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to combine Eytchison with Saito to modify it's HBCM web server (Fig. 6, element 616) such that the IP devices located both in the non-IP network and IP network, and having their global IP addresses get their messages directly from the IP network or non-IP network through routing table as taught by Saito. This allows the IP devices located in the Non-IP and IP networks as shown by Saito to communicate with each other without being interfered by the interface.

**Referring to claim 8,**

The reference Eytchison teaches a Non-IP network comprising at least one Non-IP-compatible device, (Fig. 6, element 504, 608). The reference Eytchison teaches of the protocol translator 506, (Fig. 6) which is a bridge and can be located on a device physically or logically. (page 5, [0056]) (and a bridge that includes) a Non-IP (Fig. 6, HAVi Network) to IP interface (Fig. 6, element 506, element 600, VBCM) that is configured to facilitate communications between an application entity on the Non-IP network and a Web server on an IP network, (Fig., 6, element 616), and an IP to Non-IP interface (Fig. 6, element 506, element 602, HBCM) that is configured to facilitate communications between a Web browser on the IP network and the at least one Non-IP-compatible device on the Non-IP network (page 6, [0066]). The reference teaches the non-IP to IP interface (Fig. 6, element 600). The reference also teaches this interface contains IP web client which supports TCP/IP and web protocols. (page 6, [0066])(an IP Web client that is operably coupled to the IP network, and is configured to appear as a client to the Web server;) The interface also contains

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web server that is able to send HTML pages to VHN process, (page 6, [0066]) and interacts with HAVi-VHN DCM as shown in Fig.6, page 6, [0063]) (a Non-IP Web proxy that is operably coupled to the IP Web client and the Non-IP network, and is configured to make the IP Web client compliant with middleware that is associated with the Non-IP network; and). The reference also teaches the interface containing modified web browser that is able to receive HTML pages and translate then into HAVi messages. (page 6, [0066])( a Non-IP Web proxy client that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web proxy and the Non-IP network, and is configured to allow the application entity to access the Web server.). The reference fails to specifically teach to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web server and the Non-IP network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web server and the Non-IP network without translation. The reference Saito teaches the IP devices located in the non-IP network. (Fig. 7, elements 210 and 211). The reference also teaches that these devices can have their own global IP addresses and as such the routing mechanism in the form of routing table is provided such that the communications to these devices coming from IP network is not translated because it does not need to be translated. (col. 19, lines 6-26). Thereby, the reference teaches to configure the interface to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web server and the Non-IP network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web server and the Non-IP network without translation. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to combine Eytchison with Saito

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to modify it's VBCM web client such that the devices located in the non-IP network and having their global IP addresses get their messages directly from the IP network through routing table as taught by Saito. This allows the IP devices located in the Non-IP network like shown by Saito to communicate with other IP devices without being interfered by the interface.

**Referring to claim 11,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison as stated above for the Non-IP to IP interface, although the reference teaches the IP to Non-IP interface (Fig.6, element 602, HBCM) and although the reference teaches the interface (the bridge), the protocol translator 506, (Fig. 6) which is a bridge and can be located on a device physically or logically. (page 5, [0056]), it does not explicitly teach the claimed elements of claims 5 and 11. The reference Saito teaches such interface elements. The reference Saito teaches the interface (Fig. 44, element 2201) AV connection device 2201 between the first network in a form of the home network 2010 (non-IP network) having the private IP address space and the second network in a form of Internet 2101 having the global IP address space (IP network). (col. 47, lines 57-63). The reference teaches the elements 2202 (Fig. 44, IP processing unit) and 2205 (Fig. 44, internet I/F) which forms an interface to the Non-IP network (col. 42, lines 39-55). (a Non-IP Web server that is operably coupled to the second network, and is configured to appear as an Internet server to the Web browser;). The reference also teaches the proxy processing unit 2203 in Fig. 2 which detects and collects the services within the home network 2010 as described in col. 42, lines 39-55) (a Web

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service executor that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web server and to the first network, and is configured to provide access to the Non-IP device entity;). The reference also teaches home page processing unit 2204 in Fig. 44, a home page processing unit 2204 for creating home pages for the devices/services on the home network 2010 that enables remote control of the devices/services from Internet 2101 side, and delivering the home pages in response to requests. (col. 42, lines 39-55). (a Web page generator that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web server and to the first network, and is configured to generate web pages for presentation to the Web browser; and). The reference also teaches NAT processing unit translation service between the global IP address (IP network) and the private IP address (non-IP network) (col. 42, lines 56-67 and col. 43, lines 1-12). a translation manager that is operably coupled to the Non-IP Web server, the Web service executor, and the Web page generator, and is configured to provide service-to-user interface and message-to-methods translation services.) Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to combine Eytchison's HBCM's functionality with Saito's functional modules as shown in Fig. 44 such that it is equally applicable to any of the following combinations for the first and second networks, (1) a combination of global IP address and private IP address, (2) a combination of IPv4 address and IPv6 address and (3) a combination of IPv6 address and link local IPv6address as taught by Saito.

**Referring to claims 13 and 14,**

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Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison as stated above, the reference teaches the method of claims 13 and 14. (Page 5, [0057]-[0059] and page 6, [0070]-[0079]), however, the reference fails to teach wherein a first set of communications are translated and passed between the browser and the non-IP network, and a second set of communications are passed between the browser and the Non-IP network without translation. The reference Saito teaches the IP devices located in the non-IP network as well as IP network. (Fig. 7, elements 206, 207, 210 and 211). The reference also teaches that these devices can have their own global IP addresses and as such the routing mechanism in the form of routing table is provided such that the communications to these devices coming from IP network is not translated because it does not need to be translated. (col. 19, lines 6-26). Thereby, the reference teaches to configure the interface to selectively translate a first set of communications between the Web server and the first network, and to pass a second set of communications between the Web server and the first network without translation. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to combine Eytchison with Saito to modify it's HBCM web server (Fig. 6, element 616) such that the IP devices located both in the non-IP network and IP network, and having their global IP addresses get their messages directly from the IP network or non-IP network through routing table as taught by Saito. This allows the IP devices located in the Non-IP and IP networks as shown by Saito to communicate with each other without being interfered by the interface.

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**Referring to claim 15,**

Keeping in mind the teachings of Eytchison as stated above, the reference also teaches the method of claim 15. (Page 7, [0080]-[0083] and page 8, [0084]).


**Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ashok B. Patel whose telephone number is (703) 305-2655. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (703) 305-8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Abp  
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